

PAPERS READ.

A REVISION OF THE STAPHYLINIDÆ OF AUSTRALIA.

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PART II.

Sub-Family II.—TACHYPORINÆ.

Prothoracic stigmata conspicuous. Antennæ inserted under the lateral margin of the front before the eyes. Mandibles furnished on the inner side with a ciliated membrane which is partly free in most cases. No ocelli. Elytra sometimes longer than the sternum. A membranous space underneath the prothorax. The seventh abdominal segment not very distinct. Anterior coxæ large, conical and prominent; trochanters very distinct. Tarsi variable in the number of joints.

Tribe 1. TACHYPORINA.

Antennæ eleven-jointed. Head not margined. Tarsi five-jointed, first joint of the posterior pair moderate or short.

23. TACHINODERUS.

Motschulsky, Bull. Mosc. III., p. 217 (1858).

Mouth-parts similar to those of *Tachinus*. Head sunk in the prothorax, small and transverse. Antennæ long, filiform, the first three joints elongate, the apical joint subulate, pointed at the extremity. Prothorax transverse, broader than the elytra, all the angles rounded. Scutellum large, rounded behind. Elytra longer than the prothorax. Mesosternum carinate. Abdomen only margined at the base. Legs short; tibiæ armed with small spines; tarsi 5:5:5, the first four joints gradually decreasing in length, the posterior pair with the 1st joint distinctly shorter than the 2nd.

Allied to *Tachinus* and *Cilea*, which it resembles in having a large scutellum and the mesosternum carinate, but distinguished by having its abdomen margined only at the base (and that very feebly), the elytra truncate at the extremity with their external apical angles straight, and the tarsi shorter.

88. TACHINODERUS HAEMORRHUS.

Tachinoderus haemorrhous, Fauvel, Ann. Mus. Genov. X., p. 277 (1877).

T. fulvipedi vicinus, antennis paulo crassioribus, articulo 11.^o apice tantum rufulo, capite majore, nigro, alutaceo, vix perspicue crebre punctulato, thorace brevior et latior, subopaco, multo magis alutaceo, creberrime subtilissime punctulato, antice magis truncato, angulis anticis magis rotundatis, posticis fere rectis, retrorsum non prominulis; basi utrinque dilutior, lateribus a basi ad apicem magis arcuatim angustatis; fossula supra scutellum parum profunda, latiuscula; scutello majore; (elytra desunt) (1); abdomine latior et robustior, minus nitido, magis conico, dimidio crebrius fortiusque punctato, segmento 5.^o apice vix rufescente, 6.^o 7.^o que totis rufis, subtus dilutius; segmentis 3-4 punctis 2 tantum utrinque distantibus, 5.^o punctis 4 fortioribus, aequè distantibus, in margine, 6.^o punctis 4 aliis, magis elongatis, a margine paulo remotioribus notato; pedibus piceis, femoribus anticis, genibus, tarsisque rufis; ♂ segmento 7.^o supra quadrifido, laciniis externis brevioribus, obtusis, intermediis ante apicem angustatis, acuminatis; subtus segmento 6.^o medio apice vix rufo ciliato, 7.^o latius quadrifido, laciniis intermediis longioribus, non acutis, intus sinuato-impressis, externis non acutioribus. Long. 7 mm. (*Fvl.*)

♀ latet.

North Australia; Cook's River, New South Wales; Tasmania.

(1) From an examination of specimens obtained subsequent to the publication of this description Fauvel states (*l. c.* XIII., p. 563) that the elytra are black, slightly convex, transverse, and a little longer than the prothorax. They are finely and densely punctured, and are furnished with six or seven very obsolete striæ on the disc; the sides are finely margined.

89. TACHINODERUS AUSTRALIS.

Tachinoderus australis, Fauvel, Ann. Mus. Genov. X., p. 277 (1877).

Brevis, ovatus, sat convexus, nitidus, nigerrimus, elytris plus minusve virescentibus, palpis antennarumque articulis 4 primis rufis, pedibus piceis; antennis brevibus, robustis, ab articulo 5.^o dilatatis, articulis 5-10 maxime transversis, 11.^o acuminato; capite thoraceque obsoletissime crebre punctulatis, vix transversim striolatis, elytris vix fortius punctato-striolatis, quasi longitudinaliter obsolete multi-sulcatulis, abdomine dense sat fortiter aequaliter punctulato, segmento 3.^o apice utrinque punctis 2 majoribus, 4.^o 5.^o 6.^oque punctis 4 supra notatis; capite transverso, antice subtriangulari, thorace dimidio angustiore; hoc dimidio circiter latiore quam longiore, antice subarcuatum fortiter angustato, basi utrinque sinuato; angulis posticis acutis, sat proeminentibus; scutello vix striolato; Elytris basi thoracis latitudine, circa apicem sat angustatis, lateribus impresso-marginatis; abdomine conico; ♀ segmento 7.^o supra parum profunde quadrifido, laciniis intermediis longioribus, apice acutioribus; subtus etiam quadrifido, laciniis intermediis multo longioribus, incisura profunde triangulari divisis. Long. 5 mm. (*Fvl.*)

♂ latet.

Cairns, Rockhampton, Wide Bay, Queensland.

Easily distinguished from the preceding species by its much more highly polished and less closely punctured surface. Both species appear to be common.

24. CONOSOMA.

Kraatz, Nat. Ins. II., p. 431 (1856)—*Conurus*, Stephens, Ill. Brit. Ent. V., p. 188 (1832); Lacordaire, Gen. Col. II., p. 53.

Body clothed with fine silky pubescence. Ligula bilobed; the lobes emarginate and armed with pubescence at the extremity. Labial palpi 3-jointed, the 2nd joint about half the length of the first and third. Maxillary palpi with the penultimate joint slightly clavate, the fourth small, subulate. Maxillæ corneous, the lobes

nearly equal and pubescent at the extremity; the internal lobe membranous. Mandibles short, membranous internally. Eyes somewhat prominent. Antennæ rather long, slender, filiform or gradually increasing towards the extremity; joints 1-3 generally rather longer than the others. Prothorax convex, truncate at the base, narrowed anteriorly; the anterior angles acute. Elytra with the external apical angles straight. Abdomen not margined laterally, strongly narrowed behind. Mesosternum carinate. Legs with the anterior femora and tibiæ destitute of pubescence; the femora ciliate at the extremity; the tibiæ of the intermediate and posterior legs fringed throughout their length; tarsi 5:5:5, the first four joints gradually decreasing, those of the intermediate and posterior legs being long and glabrous.

The sexual characters are the same as those of *Tachyporus*.

Although more recent in point of date I have adopted Kraatz's name for these insects as *Conurus* is in use for a genus of birds.

90. CONOSOMA AUSTRALE.

Conurus australis, Erichson, Gen. Staph p. 221 (1840).; Fauvel, Ann. Mus. Genov. X., p. 279 (1877).

Niger, fusco pubescens, antennis basi apiceque testaceis, pedibus rubris, elytris thorace tertia parte longioribus; habitu omnino *pubescentis*, at paulo major, præcipue latior, antennis brevioribus et debilioribus magis fuscis, thoracis angulis posticis magis prominentibus, elytris apice oblique truncatis, abdomine fortius pilosello distinctus; *C. littoreo* aequalis, sed multo convexior, niger, subnitidus, pube brevi, depressa, fusca, subsericante vestitus; ♂ segmento 7.^o supra apice rotundato, subtus triangulariter exciso; tarsis anticis articulis 3 primis modice dilatatis; ♀ segmento 7.^o supra quadrifido, laciniis intermediis ad segmenti medium usque divisus, subtus apice obtuse acuminato, setis rigidis ferrugineis dense ciliato. Long. 4½ mm. (*Fvl.*)

Port Frederick, Lottah, Gould's Country, Hobart, Tasmania; Melbourne, Victoria.

91. CONOSOMA RUFIPALPE.

Conurus rufipalpis, Macleay, Trans. Ent. Soc. N. S. Wales, II., p. 136 (1871)—*Conurus stigmalis*, Fauvel, Ann. Mus. Genov. X., p. 280 (1877).

Moderately elongate, convex, dark piceous, shining, sparingly clothed with grey pubescence; mouth-parts, legs, and antennæ reddish testaceous, the latter with the first two and terminal joints paler than the others.

Head broadly transverse, extremely finely and sparingly punctured. Antennæ moderately long, very slightly thickened towards the apex, joints 1-2 moderately elongate, 3, 4, and 5 equal, rather long, the 6th to 10th gradually decreasing, terminal joint oblong and acuminate. Prothorax moderately narrowed in front, extremely finely and closely punctured; the anterior margin very slightly projecting in the middle; the sides moderately arcuate; posterior margin nearly straight. Elytra considerably longer than the prothorax, very finely and rather closely punctured, with an oblique reddish testaceous marking on each side at the base. Abdomen very finely and rather closely punctured, narrowly margined with reddish testaceous. Legs reddish testaceous. Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 mm.

Gayndah, Wide Bay, Queensland; Upper Hunter, Yass, Parramatta, Sydney, Wagga Wagga, New South Wales; Melbourne, Victoria; South Australia.

In some specimens the whole of the base of the prothorax and the abdomen are reddish testaceous and others have the body wholly piceous: between these two extremes every intermediate variety is found.

The form described under the name *Conurus stigmalis* is too briefly characterized to permit of certain identification, but I think it probable that it is identical with *Conosoma rufipalpe*, which was erroneously referred to the genus *Cilea* by Fauvel.

92. CONOSOMA ACTIVUM, sp. n.

Elongate, rather convex, dark piceous, shining, sparingly pubescent; elytra with longitudinal testaceous marking on each side near the suture; antennæ, mouth-parts, and legs reddish testaceous.

Allied to *C. rufipalpe* which it resembles in form, but differing in the following particulars: the antennæ are a trifle longer and are darker in colour, there being no difference in the colour of the basal and terminal joints; the prothorax is slightly more convex; and the elytra are provided on each side near the suture with a rather broad longitudinal marking which extends from the base to just before the posterior margin. The whole body is also somewhat narrower. Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Mount Romney, Hobart, Tasmania.

Although the preceding species is variable in colour I do not think it can be made to include the above form as it differs not only in the extent, but also in the position of the testaceous markings. Both *Conosoma rufipalpe* and *C. activum* are allied to *C. australe*.

93. CONOSOMA IMPENNE.

Conurus impennis, Fauvel, Ann. Mus. Genov. XIII., p. 564 (1878).

Praecedente [*rufipalpe*] paulo minor, praesertim longior et angustior, paulo fortius minus crebre punctatus, longius fulvo pubescens, colore toto castaneo-rufo, palpis, antennarum picearum basi, articulo 11.^o apice tarsisque testaceis, antennis multo brevioribus, articulis 6-7 sequentibus vix longioribus, thorace multo minore et angusto, antice minus angustato, basi arcuato, angulis posticis porrectis, maxime acutis, elytris parallelis, thorace angustioribus, tertia fere parte brevioribus, abdomine parce brevius nigro piloso, segmentis rufo marginatis. Long. $4\frac{2}{3}$ mm. (*Fvl.*)

King George's Sound, West Australia.

94. CONOSOMA TRIANGULUM.

Conurus triangulum, Fauvel, Ann. Mus. Genov. XIII., p. 565 (1878).

Magnitudine et facie quadam *Tachypori formosi*, colore et punctura praesertim distinguendus; praecedentibus brevius conicus, nitidulus, convexus, parcius fusco pubescens, dilute piceus, palpis, antennarum articulis 3 primis, 11.^o apice tarsisque testaceis; thorace,

elytris sutura et tertia parte apicali a scutello arcuatim, segmentis 2, 5-7, pedibusque plus minusve rufis; segmento 2.^o pube aurea; punctura thoracis parciore, vix perspicue aspera, elytrorum abdominisque sat densa et fortiore, segmentis 6-7 laevioribus; antennis brevibus, crassis, articulis 7-8 quadratis, 9-10 parum transversis; thorace subsemicirculari, transverso, antice fortiter arcuatim angustato, angulis posticis recte truncatis, licet obtusis; elytris circa apicem parum angustatis, thorace vix latioribus, paulo longioribus; abdomine brevius conico. Long. 3-4 mm. (*Fvl.*)

Victoria; Adelaide, South Australia; King George's Sound, West Australia.

95. CONOSOMA FUMATUM.

Conurus fumatus, Erichson, Gen. Staph. p. 228 (1840); Fauvel, Ann. Mus. Genov. X., p. 280 (1877),

Fuscus, nitidus, fulvescenti-pubescent, antennarum basi pedibusque testaceis, thorace limbo rufescente, elytris thorace longioribus; statura intermedius quasi inter *C. pubescentem* et *immaculatum* (*fusculum*); utrique affinis, ab utroque autem pube minus subtili et thoracis angulis posticis haud prominulis satis distinctus; ♂ segmento 7.^o supra apice rotundato, subtus sat fortiter triangulariter exciso, tarsis anticis articulis 3 primis leviter dilatatis. Long. $3\frac{1}{3}$ mm. (*Fvl.*)

Tasmania.

96. CONOSOMA ELONGATULUM.

Conurus elongatulus, Macleay, Trans. Ent. Soc. N. S. Wales, II., p. 136 (1871).

Elongate, much narrowed behind, dark piceous, shining, sparingly clothed with fine grey pubescence; prothorax narrowly margined with dark reddish testaceous at the base; antennæ and legs reddish testaceous.

Head transverse, scarcely perceptibly and not very closely punctured. Antennæ rather long, thickened towards the extremity, the first three and the apical joints somewhat paler than the others; basal joint very elongate, joints 2-6 of nearly equal lengths and elongate, 7th to 10th much shorter, only slightly longer than broad, the apical joint short and acuminate at the extremity.

Prothorax slightly transverse, considerably narrowed in front, extremely finely and rather closely punctured; sides rather strongly arcuate. Elytra about as long as the prothorax, distinctly narrowed behind, extremely finely and rather closely punctured. Abdomen greatly narrowed behind, very finely and moderately closely punctured. Legs reddish testaceous. Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Gayndah, Queensland.

97. *CONOSOMA PHOXUM*, sp. n.

Elongate, greatly narrowed behind, reddish testaceous, somewhat shining, the sides of the elytra and the abdomen almost piceous, finely and moderately closely pubescent; antennæ and legs pale reddish testaceous, the former with the first four joints elongate.

Head transverse, very finely and sparingly punctured. Antennæ rather long, slightly thickened towards the apex, the first four joints elongate, the 5th to 10th gradually decreasing in length, the terminal joint acuminate at the extremity. Prothorax transverse, much narrower in front than behind, extremely finely and moderately closely punctured; sides strongly arcuate. Elytra rather longer than the prothorax, narrowed behind, extremely finely and not very closely punctured, with the sides inclining to piceous. Abdomen piceous, strongly narrowed posteriorly, very finely punctured, the posterior margin of the 5th and 6th and the whole of the 7th segment dark reddish testaceous. Legs reddish testaceous. Length $4\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Adelaide, South Australia.

Allied to the preceding species.

98. *CONOSOMA AMBIGUUM*, sp. n.

Elongate, much narrowed posteriorly, piceous, somewhat shining, finely pubescent; the prothorax, the inner apical angles of the elytra, the posterior margin of the 5th, and the whole of the two following abdominal segments reddish testaceous; antennæ and legs reddish testaceous.

Head transverse, very finely and sparingly punctured. Antennæ rather short, thickened towards the extremity, the first three joints

slightly elongate, the following ones shorter, only a little longer than broad, the apical joint short and acuminate. Prothorax transverse, narrowed in front, very finely and not very closely punctured; sides gradually arcuate. Elytra about as long as the prothorax, narrowed behind, finely and rather closely aciculate-punctate; the posterior margin of each elytron oblique, the inner angles reddish testaceous; the suture slightly raised. Abdomen strongly narrowed posteriorly, finely and moderately closely punctured, the posterior margin of the 5th and the whole of the 6th and 7th segments reddish testaceous. Legs reddish testaceous. Length $4\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Adelaide, South Australia.

A very distinct species.

99. CONOSOMA ATRICEPS.

Conurus atriceps, Macleay, Trans. Ent. Soc. N. S. Wales, II., p. 136 (1871).

Rather robust, convex, dark piceous, shining, very finely and sparingly pubescent; prothorax rather bright reddish testaceous; elytra dark reddish testaceous, the base near the scutellum and the sides piceous.

Head strongly transverse, extremely finely and very sparingly punctured. Antennæ fuscous, rather short, slightly incrassate; the first three joints elongate and testaceous, joints 4-10 very short, transverse, terminal joint moderately long, acuminate and testaceous. Prothorax broadly transverse, narrowed in front, almost imperceptibly and very sparingly punctured; anterior margin straight; the sides gradually arcuate. Elytra longer than the prothorax, reddish testaceous, rather darker than the prothorax, extremely finely and sparingly punctured; with an obscure marking in the middle at the base and the sides piceous. Abdomen piceous, moderately strongly and closely punctured, the pubescence fine but distinct; margins of the segments and the whole of the terminal segment obscure reddish testaceous. Legs reddish testaceous. Length 3 mm.

Gayndah, Queensland.

100. *CONOSOMA EXIMIUM*, sp. n.

Rather robust and convex, piceous, shining, finely and moderately closely pubescent; head and prothorax very dark reddish testaceous, the latter much paler at the posterior margin.

Head broadly transverse, finely and sparingly punctured. Antennæ rather short, fuscous, slightly thickened towards the extremity; the first three joints elongate and pale reddish testaceous, joints 7-10 slightly transverse, terminal joint moderately long, acuminate. Prothorax broadly transverse, narrowed in front, finely but distinctly and rather closely punctured, with the posterior margin narrowly margined with pale reddish testaceous; the sides gradually arcuate. Elytra longer than the prothorax, finely and moderately closely aciculate-punctate. Abdomen piceous, much narrowed posteriorly, finely and rather closely punctured, the posterior margins of all the segments inclining to reddish testaceous. Legs reddish testaceous. Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Melbourne, Victoria; Nuriootpa, South Australia.

Very distinct from the preceding species by its much more closely and more strongly punctured prothorax and elytra, and by its more closely pubescent abdomen. It will also be seen that it differs in colour.

101. *CONOSOMA ENIXUM*, sp. n.

Short, moderately robust and convex, piceous, shining, finely and not closely pubescent; head dark reddish testaceous; prothorax rather bright reddish testaceous.

Head transverse, extremely finely and very sparingly punctured. Antennæ rather short, fuscous, somewhat thickened towards the extremity; the first three joints slightly elongate and reddish testaceous, 4th joint slightly longer than broad, 5th to 10th transverse, the apical joint short and acuminate. Prothorax broadly transverse, greatly narrowed in front, finely and not very closely punctured; the sides strongly arcuate. Elytra much longer than the prothorax, narrowed behind, rather finely and closely aciculate-punctate. Abdomen piceous, finely and closely punctured, the posterior margins of all the segments obscure testaceous. Legs reddish testaceous. Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Piper's Flats, Gunning, New South Wales ; Hobart, Tasmania

This species is allied to *Conosoma eximium*, but differs, apart from its colour, in having the elytra, which are more closely punctured, a trifle longer ; the prothorax is less closely and rather more finely punctured.

102. CONOSOMA DISCUS.

Conurus discus, Fauvel, Ann. Mus. Genov. XIII., p. 565 (1878).

♂. *basali* Er. sat vicinus, licet paulo minor, latior et brevior, aliter coloratus, niger, magis opacus, pube fusca brevique dense obtectus, thorace vix perspicue, elytris abdomineque crebre subtiliter punctatis ; ore, antennis, thoracis angulo postico, segmentorum marginibus, ano pedibusque rufis ; elytrorum macula semicirculari basi media communi obscure rufa ; antennis robustis, brevissimis, articulis 6-7 fortiter transversis, 8-10 paulo longioribus ; thorace amplo, brevissimo, duplo fere latiore quam longiore, antice fortiter arcuatim angustato, angulis posticis rotundatis ; elytris thorace paulo longioribus, non latioribus, circa apicem paulo angustatis, lateribus longe trisetosis ; abdominis praesertim segmenti secundi pube aureola. Long. 2 mm. (*Fvl.*)

Victoria.

103. CONOSOMA PERSONATUM.

Conurus personatus, Fauvel, Ann. Mus. Genov. XIII., p. 566 (1878).

Inter caeteros statura minutissima et colore maxime insignis ; testaceus, sat nitidus, parce aureo pubescens, elytris abdomineque longe multi nigro pilosis ; capite praeter frontem brunneo ; antennis praeter articulos 1-2, 10-11 flavos, macula lacrymali utrinque thoracis basi, altera arcuata elytrorum apice suturam non attingente, punctisque 3, piceis, 1.° suturali, tertia parte anteriore, 2 aliis, utroque in elytri disco medio sitis ; segmento 5.° medio apice submaculatim sextoque piceis, 7.° margine excepto, rufulo ; antennis brevibus, crassis, articulo 5.° parum, 6-10 fortiter transversis ; thorace vix perspicue, elytris crebre subtilissime,

abdomine obsoletius punctatis; thorace sat transverso, antice arcuatim fortiter angustato, angulis posticis subrectis; elytris thorace paulo longioribus, a basi ad apicem sat fortiter angustatis. Long. $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. (*Fvl.*)

Port Hacking, Sydney, New South Wales.

A very pretty and distinct species.

25. TACHYPORUS.

Gravenhorst, Col. Micr. p. 124 (1802); Lacordaire, Gen. Col. II. p. 54.

Mentum strongly transverse, truncate in front. Ligula membranous, large, bilobed; the lobes rounded, divergent, united with the paraglossæ. Maxillary palpi with the 2nd and 3rd joints subequal, the latter incrassate, the 4th small, subulate. Labial palpi 3-jointed, the 3rd much more slender than the first two. Maxillæ with the lobes corneous, nearly equal, pubescent at the extremity; the internal lobe membranous on the inner side. Mandibles short, armed on the inside with a narrow membranous fringe. Head transverse. Antennæ rather long, slender, filiform or slightly thickened towards their extremity; the first three or four joints longer than the others. Prothorax large, rather convex, narrowed in front, with the anterior angles acute. Elytra longer than the sternum, the external apical angles truncate or slightly produced. Abdomen finely margined, strongly narrowed behind. Mesosternum simple. Legs moderately long; the femora and the anterior tibiæ glabrous, the intermediate and posterior tibiæ rather strongly spinulose; tarsi 5:5:5, the anterior and intermediate elongate, with the first three joints gradually decreasing, pubescent below, the 4th joint very small.

The anterior tarsi are often more or less dilated, sometimes in both sexes, sometimes in the male only, but the most important sexual characters are afforded by the penultimate segment of the abdomen; in the male it is entire above and emarginate beneath, whereas in the female its dorsal side is quadrifid and its ventral entire and terminated by stiff hairs.

104. TACHYPORUS TRISTIS.

Tachyporus tristis, Macleay, Trans. Ent. Soc. N. S. Wales, II., p. 136 (1871).

Elongate, narrowed both in front and behind, dark piceous, somewhat shining, finely and moderately closely pubescent.

Head broadly transverse, finely and rather closely punctured. Antennæ reddish testaceous, thickened towards the apex; 1st and 2nd joints elongate, the 1st rather longer than the other, 4-10 very short, transverse, apical joint moderately long, acuminate at the extremity. Prothorax considerably narrowed in front, rather finely and closely punctured. Scutellum rounded behind, finely punctured. Elytra about as long as the prothorax, a little narrowed both in front and behind, finely and very closely aciculate-punctate. Abdomen finely and closely punctured. Legs reddish testaceous. Length $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Gayndah, Queensland.

A single imperfect specimen.

105. TACHYPORUS VIGILANS, sp. n.

Rather robust, narrowed both in front and behind, slightly convex, dark piceous, shining, very finely and rather closely pubescent; antennæ with the first three joints reddish testaceous.

Head small, transverse, finely and closely punctured. Antennæ rather short, thickened towards the apex; the 1st and 2nd joints subequal, 3rd joint shorter, 4th to 10th transverse, gradually increasing in width, apical joint rather large. Prothorax broadly transverse, greatly narrowed in front, finely and rather closely punctured; the sides strongly arcuate. Elytra a little longer than the prothorax, slightly narrower in front than behind, finely, irregularly and closely aciculate-punctate; the posterior margin sinuate before the external angles which are slightly produced. Abdomen strongly narrowed behind, finely and rather closely punctured. Legs ferruginous, finely punctured. Length 2 mm.

Launceston, Tasmania.

Allied to the preceding species, but much shorter and more robust.

106. TACHYPORUS RUBRICOLLIS.

Tachyporus rubricollis, Macleay, Trans. Ent. Soc. N. S. Wales, II., p. 137 (1871).

Elongate, narrowed both in front and behind, reddish testaceous, finely and not very closely pubescent, elytra darker in colour, inclining to piceous; abdomen piceous.

Head small, transverse, finely and very sparingly punctured. Antennæ reddish testaceous, rather short, thickened towards the extremity; basal joint elongate; 4-10 transverse. Prothorax transverse, rather strongly narrowed in front, finely and not very closely punctured; sides regularly and not very strongly arcuate. Elytra about as long as the prothorax, slightly narrower in front than behind, finely, irregularly and not very closely punctured; sides arcuately rounded; posterior margin slightly sinuate before the external angles which are slightly produced. Abdomen strongly narrowed posteriorly, finely and moderately closely punctured. Legs reddish testaceous. Length 2 mm.

Gayndah, Queensland.

26. CILEA.

Jacq. Duv. Gen. Staph. p. 25—*Erchomus*, Motschulsky, Bull. Mosc. III., p. 218 (1858).

Body short, convex. Ligula short, bilobed. Maxillary palpi with the 2nd and 3rd joints sub-equal, the 4th acuminate. Labial palpi with the 3rd joint narrow, elongate. Head sunk in the prothorax. Antennæ filiform or thickened towards the extremity. Scutellum large. Elytra glabrous, without a sutural stria. Abdomen margined. Mesosternum carinate. Legs moderately long; tibiæ armed with small spines; tarsi 5:5:5, the posterior with the first joint as long or longer than the three following joints taken together.

107. CILEA LAMPRA, sp. n.

Robust, moderately convex, dark piceous, shining, with distinct purple reflections; prothorax narrowly margined with testaceous; elytra with a large oblique testaceous marking on the disc, antennæ and legs reddish testaceous.

Head broadly transverse, nearly impunctate. Antennæ moderately long, very slightly thickened towards the extremity; joints 1-3 somewhat elongate, nearly equal in length, 4th to 6th slightly decreasing in length, 7th to 10th nearly equal, apical joint rather long, acuminate. Prothorax broadly transverse, narrowed anteriorly, scarcely perceptibly and very sparingly punctured; the sides gradually and not very strongly arcuate. Scutellum small, rounded behind, impunctate. Elytra considerably longer than the prothorax, a little narrowed both in front and behind, impunctate and shining, with distinct purplish reflections: each elytron with a large oblique testaceous marking extending from near the humeral angle to beyond the middle of the suture; posterior margin rounded, the internal angles obtuse, the external rounded. Abdomen broad, piceous, extremely finely punctured. Legs reddish testaceous. Length $2-2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Ipswich, Queensland; Tarcuttah, New South Wales.

108. CILEA DISCIPENNIS.

Cilea discipennis, Fauvel, Ann. Mus. Genov. XIII., p. 563 (1878).

Colore in genere unica, latiuscula, subconvexa, nitidissima, vix sericea, elytris omnium obsoletissime, abdomine creberrime subtilissime punctulatis; nigra, palpis antennarumque articulo ultimo apice flavis, antennarum basi, thoracis lateribus late, basi angustissime, elytrorum margine vix, plaga oblonga disco obliqua postice suturae conjuncta, segmentorum marginibus pedibusque rufis; antennis caeterum piceis, sat elongatis, parum incrassatis, articulis 3-5 subaequalibus, 6-10 sensim latioribus et brevioribus, 9-10 quadratis, 11.° latiusculo; thorace basi capite duplo circiter latiore, a basi ad apicem arcuatim sat fortiter angustato, angulis posticis obtuse rotundatis; elytris medio thorace vix latioribus, antice posticeque aequae parum angustatis, hoc vix longioribus, sat transversis, angulis posticis rotundatis, utrinque anguste depresso-marginatis; ♂ segmento 7.° supra triangulariter quadriinciso, dentibus externis paulo brevioribus; ♀ profunde quadrifido, spinis aequalibus, longis, acutis. Long. $2\frac{1}{2}-2\frac{2}{3}$ mm. (*Fvl.*)

Sydney, New South Wales; Adelaide, South Australia.

27. TACHINUS.

Gravenhorst, Col. Micr. p. 135 (1802); Lacordaire, Gen. Col. II., p. 55.

Mentum transverse, truncate in front. Ligula similar to that of *Tachyporus*, but the lobes more divided. Paraglossæ about as long as ligula. Maxillary palpi filiform, moderately long, 2nd joint a little longer than the 3rd, the 4th slightly longer than the 3rd, acuminate. Labial palpi filiform, 3-jointed, the second joint shorter than the two others. Mandibles, head and antennæ like those of *Tachyporus*. Antennæ filiform, slightly thickened towards the extremity, terminal joint ovate. Prothorax transverse, narrowed in front, truncate or strongly bi-sinuate at the base, emarginate in front, posterior angles sometimes projecting behind, the anterior angles slightly acute. Elytra longer than the prothorax. Scutellum rounded. Abdomen margined, with the 2nd ventral segment raised in middle. Legs rather short; tibiæ armed with small spines; tarsi 5:5:5, moderately long, the first four joints gradually decreasing in length.

Anterior tarsi sometimes simple in both sexes, sometimes dilated in the male. Penultimate segment of the abdomen in some species quadrifid above, and cleft below, in the male, quadrifid above and below in the female; in other species the segment is quadri-dentate above, and deeply emarginate below, in the male, and presenting three or four divisions above, and six below, in the female.

109. TACHINUS MARGINELLUS.

Staphylinus marginellus, Fabricius, Spec. Ins. I., p. 337—*Tachinus marginellus*, Erichson, Gen. Staph. p. 263 (1840); Kraatz, Nat. Ins. p. 412.

Oblong, narrowed both in front and behind, moderately convex, dark piceous, shining; prothorax narrowly margined with testaceous; a narrow streak along the outer margin of each elytron and the posterior margin also testaceous; legs and base of antennæ reddish testaceous.

Head finely and closely punctured. Prothorax broadly transverse, finely and closely punctured. Elytra more strongly and closely punctured than the prothorax, the marginal streak tolerably distinct and extending throughout the whole length of the elytra. Abdomen finely and rather closely punctured; penultimate segment in female with the outer pair of teeth stronger and longer than the inner. Length 4 mm.

Rose Bay, Sydney, New South Wales.

I obtained a single specimen agreeing in every respect with this common European species from beneath dead leaves during the present month (October). The species is probably introduced.

28. LEUCOCRASPEDUM.

Kraatz, Wieg. Archiv, XXV., p. 51 (1859)—*Euryglossa*, Motschulsky, Etud. Ent. p. 84 (1859).

Ligula entire. Maxillary palpi subfiliform, 3rd joint a little longer and narrower than the 2nd, 4th nearly one-half narrower than the preceding joint. Labial palpi 2-jointed, the 1st joint very elongate, the 2nd subulate. Maxilla moderately long, membranous; internal lobe hooked at the extremity, armed with small spines; external lobe ciliate at the apex, inner margin denticulate near the base. Mandibles small. Head concealed, transverse, slightly convex in front. Antennæ filiform, 2nd joint larger than the 1st, 3rd much shorter and narrower than the preceding, 10th slightly transverse. Legs rather long; tibiæ unarmed; tarsi 5:5:5, elongate, the 1st joint of the posterior pair almost as long as the three following joints together.

Separated from all the other Australian genera by having the head concealed beneath the prothorax.

110. LEUCOCRASPEDUM SIDNEIENSE.

Leucocraspedum sidneense, Fauvel, Ann. Mus. Genov. X., p. 281 (1877).

Cæteris postice minus acuminatum, sat convexum, nigrum, parum nitidum, pube subtili grisea sat dense, abdomine longius, vestitum; antennis basi late, palpis pedibusque rufo-testaceis,

femoribus plus minusve infuscatis, thoracis lateribus anoque piceis; antennis brevibus, incrassatis, articulis 6-7 subquadratis, 8-10 parum transversis, $11.^\circ$ magno, oblongo; capite thoraceque non perspicue, elytris dense subtiliter vix rugosule, abdomine vix subtilius aequaliter punctatis; thorace subsemicirculari, convexo, fortiter transverso, antice maxime attenuato, basi utrinque profunde sinuato, angulis posticis proeminentibus, subrectis; elytris convexis, basi thoracis latitudine et longitudine, apice vix angustioribus, parum transversis; abdomine circa apicem attenuato; ♂ segmento $7.^\circ$ supra apice ciliato, leviter emarginato, subtus integro. Long. $2-2\frac{3}{4}$ mm. (*Fvl.*)

Sydney, New South Wales.

Tribe 2. BOLITOBIIINA.

Antennæ eleven-jointed. Head margined. Tarsi five-jointed, first joint of posterior pair moderate or short.

29. BOLITOBIIUS.

Stephens, Ill. Brit. Ent. V., p. 171 (1832); Lacordaire, Gen. Col. II., p. 57.

Mentum very short, membranous in front. Ligula rather long, rounded in front, very slightly emarginate in the middle. Paraglossæ short. Maxillary palpi with the last three joints equal or subequal, sometimes cylindrical, sometimes acuminate at the extremity. Labial palpi 3-jointed, the first two subequal, the 3rd a little longer, obtuse at the apex. Maxillæ with the lobes ciliate. Mandibles provided with an internal membrane which is ciliate at the base. Antennæ rather long, filiform, slightly thickened towards the extremity, the joints, except the last, obconical; the 1st and 3rd joints longer than the others. Prothorax subtransverse, projecting slightly over the base of the elytra; the anterior angles depressed. Elytra a little longer than the prothorax, truncate behind. Abdomen margined, gradually and strongly narrowed behind. Mesosternum slightly carinate. Legs slender, rather long; intermediate coxæ subcontiguous; posterior femora large; tibiæ spined; tarsi 5:5:5, rather long, the first joint of the four posterior tarsi elongate.

The elongate form, short elytra, and large size of the posterior femora will serve to distinguish this genus from *Tachyporus* and *Tachinus*.

The species live chiefly in fungi, especially in the Boleti and larger varieties, but they are sometimes obtained in moss, &c.

111. BOLITOBIVS FAUVELI, sp. n.

Elongate, moderately convex, strongly narrowed both in front and behind, reddish testaceous, shining, sparingly clothed with long pubescence; antennæ dark piceous; the apical two-thirds of the elytra and the last two abdominal segments black.

Head transverse, rather short, moderately convex, very sparingly and extremely finely punctured. Antennæ rather robust, distinctly thickened towards the extremity; the first two joints narrow and reddish testaceous, the others piceous and much broader, the apical joint moderately large. Prothorax slightly broader than long, considerably narrowed in front, scarcely perceptibly punctured; anterior angles strongly rounded; the sides regularly arcuate; posterior angles slightly obtuse. Scutellum small, triangular, impunctate and shining. Elytra about as long as the head and prothorax together, slightly narrower in front than behind; humeral angles rounded; sides finely margined; posterior margin obliquely truncate, slightly sinuate before the external apical angles which are slightly obtuse; each elytron with an impressed row of fine setigerous punctures near the suture and another similar row near the side; in the sutural row there are about twelve, and in the other about ten punctures. Abdomen strongly narrowed behind, moderately strongly and closely punctured, finely and rather closely pubescent; the sides furnished with rather long black setæ. Legs reddish testaceous. Length 5 mm.

Sydney, New South Wales.

This species, which represents a genus not hitherto recorded from Australia, is dedicated to M. Albert Fauvel, who has done so much towards elucidating the family of Coleoptera to which it belongs.

112. *BOLITOBIVS SHARPI*, sp. n.

Elongate, rather convex, strongly narrowed both in front and behind, very sparingly pubescent; head and prothorax dark reddish testaceous; elytra and abdominal segments black.

Head transverse, short, rather strongly convex, sparingly and extremely finely punctured. Antennæ moderately robust, thickened towards the apex; the first two joints reddish testaceous, the others piceous. Prothorax broader than long, strongly narrowed in front, extremely finely and very sparingly punctured; anterior angles strongly rounded; the sides arcuately rounded; posterior angles slightly obtuse. Scutellum small, rounded behind, impunctate and shining. Elytra longer than the head and prothorax together, slightly narrower in front than behind; humeral angles rounded; sides margined; posterior margin obliquely truncate, sinuate before the external angles which are very slightly produced: each elytron with two impressed rows of about thirteen punctures, one near the suture and the other near the side. Abdomen strongly narrowed behind, rather strongly and closely punctured, finely and moderately closely pubescent; the sides furnished with a few long black setæ. Legs reddish testaceous. Length 6 mm.

Sydney, New South Wales.

Apart from its colour this very distinct species may be distinguished from *Bolitobius Fauveli* by its longer and more convex prothorax, more parallel-sided highly polished elytra, and by its less closely pubescent abdomen. It is dedicated to Dr. David Sharp.